

FRENCH COMMENCE TO QUERY BRITAIN

Reply Urged to Questions Put
—English Policy Held to
Be Mischievous

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 28—Even though there is a possibility of the French note to England being delivered this weekend, it is unlikely that anything substantial will be accomplished until the autumn. From official sources The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the French note puts questions in its turn to England. It is urged that replies must be given them. The French do not want the negotiations broken off. If England declined to continue the conversations, and seeing that they cannot lead anywhere at present decided to transmit a separate reply to Berlin, the French would be disappointed.

Their theory is that Germany is on the verge of a collapse. If England can be prevented from interfering for a short time, Germany will have to make the choice between capitulation and catastrophe. But if England intervenes and sends a separate note and does anything more to encourage Germany, then the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, will delay the fatal decision. Thus, according to the French, the British policy is mischievous at the moment in stiffening the resistance in the Ruhr and thus drawing Germany to its doom.

In spite of differences of opinion between France and Belgium, it is stated here that their accord on the main points of the Ruhr occupation is complete. The differences are on what is at present the academic subject of the reparations settlement. But if England really believes that the French object is to gain time, it is wondered whether Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, will take more forcible steps and bring the debate to a sudden issue. The talk of a meeting between M. Poincaré and Marquis Curzon is unauthorized, though there is a certain chance that within the next fortnight they will meet. M. Poincaré, in his country house, is now awaiting the delivery of the French reply to England and the next British move.

**Italy's Reply Couched
in Friendliest Terms**

By Special Cable

ROME, July 28.—While absolute secrecy is maintained in Italian official quarters regarding the contents of the reply to the British note, it is stated that the Italian reply will shortly be dispatched to London and Benito Mussolini, the Premier, is preparing also an answer to the German note. Comments of the Italian press on the British note have been very scarce. However, in well-informed quarters, Mr. Baldwin's move is considered to be a noteworthy attempt to find a satisfactory solution of the problem of reparations, giving a new turn to the problem.

The British standpoint still differs considerably from the Italian point of view in regard to the connection of reparations and interrelated debts, but it is hoped that the friendly discussion now proceeding between London and Rome may eliminate any disagreement. In its reply which will be couched in the friendliest but firmer terms, Italy will insist on the recognition of its essential rights, hitherto neglected.

Agreement Not Yet Reached

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, July 27.—Contrary to the assertions of some French papers an agreement has not yet been reached between Paris and Brussels on the subject of the British note. The question of how to control German finances and to exploit certain gov-

ernment monopolies are still outstanding. It is definitely agreed that the French Government will send a separate answer and it is generally understood that on some points the two replies will not be identical.

Note Awaited in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28—Although unusual secrecy surrounds the movements as well as the contents of the impending French note, there is a growing feeling in well-informed quarters that it may arrive any hour. This impression is supported by dispatches from Paris to the effect that it is ready for transmission. The rumors that Marques Curzon is going to France for a conference with M. Poincaré are generally doubted. It is expected that he will go abroad in the near future for rest and recreation, and may go through Paris but it seems possible that by that time M. Poincaré will be away.

Capital Sentence Commuted

DUESSELDORF, July 28 (AP)—The capital sentence upon Paul Georg, German engineer for the Badische Anilin Company of Ludwigshafen has been commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor, it was announced here yesterday, this action being taken by President Millerand. The engineer was convicted of sabotage at a court-martial at Mayence on June 13.

**FARM WIFE'S WORK
VALUED AT \$3800**

**Worth That Sum Yearly, Asserts
M. A. C. Speaker—Meeting
Is Best to Date**

AMHERST, Mass., July 28 (Special)

Massachusetts Agricultural College "Farmers' Week," which closed here last week, has been the most successful of those events from the standpoint of attendance and excellence of programs, according to John D. Williamson, director of extension courses for the college. All parts of New England were represented and about 4000 persons attended the various sessions.

A tribute to woman's worth on the farm was paid yesterday by Prof. Ruby Green Smith of Cornell University when she said: "If you had to pay a salary to the wife based on her actual worth she could command at least \$3800 a year for services as seamstress, laundress, cook, assistant hired man, and general manager." The home-makers' sessions this year were attended by larger numbers of women than ever before.

H. F. Williamson, supervisor of veterans' projects at the college, told the puttymen how his department was successfully co-operating with the Government in starting disabled men in the poultry, truck farming and orchard business. A two-year short course at the college teaches the theory of the special business they intend to enter. Before the veteran buys his property an expert makes a complete survey to determine agricultural and sociological conditions and the fairness of the rent or purchase price. He also assists in getting the project into actual running order, and makes frequent visits to see that all is well with it. Seventy veterans are being aided in this way in Massachusetts at the present time.

Resolutions recommending action to familiarize farmers with the economies and advantages of bank credits, as compared to the use of mercantile credit, were adopted at a conference of New England bankers, held here yesterday without official connection with "Farmers' Week." Co-operation between banks, agricultural institutions and farm organizations of the State to work out a definite farm credit program was urged.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday; no much change in temperature; moderate variable winds.

New England: Showers tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Southern New England: Unsettled weather tonight and Sunday; showers probable; slightly cooler tonight in Rhode Island and Connecticut; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Weather Outlook

Unsettled weather Saturday in parts of the state, particularly Washington's forecast district, while on Sunday the weather will be generally fair.

Official Temperatures

(6 a. m.) Standard time, 70° meridian)	Albany	62	Kansas City	68
Atlanta	74	Memphis	74	
Boston	64	Montreal	65	
Calgary	68	New Orleans	80	
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	72	
Chicago	65	Pittsburgh	70	
Des Moines	64	Portland, Me.	58	
Eastport	60	Portland, Ore.	64	
Galloway	60	San Francisco	58	
Helena	60	St. Louis	68	
Jacksonville	78	Washington	76	

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:51 p. m.; Sunday 1:15 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:40 p. m.

KENYA MAY BECOME ACUTE INDIAN ISSUE

Decision Actually Affects Only a Few, It Is Said—Hindu Agitation Discerned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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Intense Feeling in India

Roused by Kenya Issue

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, July 28—Intense feeling has been aroused among the vocal classes of India at the Cabinet decision refusing to grant equality of suffrage to Indians in Kenya. As if to contrast to the address presented by 25 Moslem members of the Legislature thanking the Viceroy for his efforts for Turkish peace, bitter speeches are being made in the legislative Assembly regarding Kenya.

The Indian Government is accused of violating its pledges and betraying its trust, and retaliatory measures are proposed, including a boycott of the imperial conference and the Empire Exhibition. The interview which V. S. Srinivas Sastry gave to Reuter, which has been cabled here, and the opinion of the Indian delegation now in London, has added fuel to the flame, also General Smuts' lengthy announcement at Pietermaritzburg of the South African policy.

In the assembly despite strong official appeals, Dr. H. S. Gour introduced his bill providing for retaliation against the dominions and those parts of the Empire which discriminate against Indians.

The Government declared the bill unworkable in its present form and urged that it be circulated for the opinion of the House, but the House insisted on passing the bill, only accepting an amendment that its opera-

tion is dual control of the air arm of the navy.

**Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House**

Manufactured in Greater Boston

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

O. B. Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clara E. Robertson, Battle Creek, Mich.

Charles H. Van Note, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Deter, San Jose, Calif.

Mrs. G. W. Sloane, Quincy, Mass.

Mrs. Harriet Amelius, East Braintree, O.

Miss Harry Gerber, Alma, Mich.

Charles O. Gerber, Alma, Mich.

John M. Warren, Rapid City, S. D.

Gladys L. Gorman, Jersey City, N. J.

A. H. Leonard, Winter Haven, Fla.

Harvey O. Bevington, Canton, O.

American visitors registered at the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday follow:

Warwick James Price, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Florence Miller, Cambridge, Mass.

These are some of the thoughts that will be presented at the international mass meeting to be held at the Parkman band stand on Boston Common

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forer, Dresser, Sink, Sink Cabinet, round

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square, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550,

600, 650, 700, 750, 800, 850, 900, 950,

1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600,

1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300,

2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000,

3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700,

3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400,

4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100,

5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800,

5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500,

6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200,

7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900,

8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600,

8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300,

9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000,

10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600,

10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200,

11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800,

11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400,

12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000,

13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 1

SEMINAR ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT POLITICS INSTITUTE CROWDED

Mr. Meeker's "Round Table" Significantly Popular—French Educator Says France Desires to Modify Treaty

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 28 (Staff Correspondence)—With "round tables" devoted to discussions of the most critical international problems before the world today, from the Rhine to Russia and the Near East to the Pacific Basin, members of the Williamstown Institute of Politics have registered for the group on the League of Nations in greater number than for any other. Many applicants from the round table, which will be under the leadership of Royal Meeker, the League of Nations International Labor Bureau, have been turned away, according to today's reports from the registrar's office.

Mr. Meeker arrived in Williamstown last night from Washington, and when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor declared that such an interest might have been expected in Great Britain or some European nations, but since so many Americans have tried to undermine the League's activities, it was wholly unlooked for in the United States.

"My own plan for the round table," said Mr. Meeker, "is to conduct it as a seminar, assigning certain phases of the League's activity to different members, and covering, in so far as possible, the whole course of the League's events since its foundation."

"We Americans sometimes overlook the very important fact that the League of Nations and the World Court are both going concerns. They have machinery. It is set up and operating. Now the nations of Europe are exceeding eager to have the United States in both of the organizations. By no virtue of our own, perhaps, we have an economic power almost equal to that of the rest of the world. Until we join the League, therefore, it is in reality only half a League."

"But in order to persuade us to join, the member nations will hardly scrap their whole organization to suit the whims of whatever statesmen may be directing our foreign policy. Take Article X. An effort was made at the last session to do away with Article X. That effort failed. Why? Because the smaller nations, the South American republics among them, refused to eliminate Article X, fearing that it is no sense imperiled their sovereignty, but was an integral and vital part of the Covenant."

Favors Germany in League

Speaking of the World Court, Mr. Meeker declared, "It, too, is well established and doing business. However valuable America's membership would be, the nations already participating in the League will hardly be willing to cut out a bit here and sew on a bit and patch the whole thing up to suit our fancy or the fancy of our politicians who, by the time the thing is fixed, have passed, and prophets are still prophesying."

Canon Ernest Dinet of Stanislas College, Paris, speaking in defense of France, and the Versailles Treaty at last night's open session, declared that "from Poincaré down, the French believe the Treaty must be revised. But," he added, "this ought to be done carefully and respectfully. It was written, not by France alone but by a body of 500 experts from the Allied Nations who did the best they could. It was a tremendous task; a work of love."

"Never again let the press of the public treat it with ridicule, and when revisions come, the nations of the world ought to be prepared to make sacrifices, if they are necessary, in the remodeling, and not expect all the sacrifices to be made by France, alone."

Effect of Two Books

Two books, "Peacetime Europe," by Mr. Keynes, and "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," by Keynes, are responsible, in the opinion of Canon Dinet, for the popular protests against the Treaty and the widespread condemnation of the course of France. "The impassioned anger of the Italian writer," declares Canon Dinet, "and the romantic serenity of the Englishman impress equally strongly. A few figures borrowed from Keynes, a few epithets borrowed from Nitti, have given most people the foundation of their judgment about the Treaty. The consequence is that at the present moment no nation is so slandered as France in the press of the world, and yet people in their hearts somehow retain the conviction that there may be unfairness in this. They look forward to a demonstration that there is unfairness."

The points at which the calculations of Mr. Keynes are in error were not pointed out by Canon Dinet; nor were any references made to the sections where, and the degree to which, French politicians were willing to revise the Treaty. France, according to Canon Dinet, is not now, and never was sole authority of the Treaty or solely re-

SHORTER STEEL DAY NEARER THAN EVER

Mr. Gary and Aides Mapping Out Policy Say Plan Will Cost 45 Million

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28.—The conference of steel executives looking to the abolition of the 12-hour day in the steel mills was resumed here today. With the report that the eight-hour day is nearing inauguration in certain plants it is expected that within a few days a definite plan will have been mapped out affecting the entire industry. Elbert H. Gary, chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation, his advisers and members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which Mr. Gary is chairman, constitute the conferees.

Mr. Gary made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative today:

"Nothing of consequence now to say. Both meetings have adjourned to meet again in New York next Thursday, Aug. 2. We are making very careful study of the whole subject concerning elimination of the 12-hour day. I should say that we are making satisfactory progress, but have not yet proceeded far enough to express any opinion as to final conclusions. On the assumption, when the consultations are finished, I may make some statement."

How to spread the increased cost of operation throughout the steel industry on an average of 15 per cent, or add \$45,000,000 annually to the pay rolls of the steel concern, which the establishment of the eight-hour shift, it is reported, would entail, is the most serious phase of the question of wage adjustment, it is admitted.

In addition to Mr. Gary, directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute include James A. Farrell, president of the steel corporation; John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron & Steel Company; J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The steel men estimate that about 120,000 men will be affected by the change from the 12-hour to the eight-hour shift. They have calculated that putting the unskilled workers on a three-shift basis will require several hundred thousand additional men. As the shifts are shortened, wage adjustments must be made which may result in higher prices to the consumer, although no estimate has yet been made as to the extent of the increase.

Not only will it be necessary, officials point out, to increase the pay of the men now employed at 40 cents an hour for 12 hours, but employees who are now working eight, nine and 10-hour shifts must also be considered in any wage readjustment.

PREMIER DECRIES "CLASS WARFARE"

Stanley Baldwin Says He Seeks Unity Within England

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28.—Stanley Baldwin proclaimed his earnest desire to be a "healer" at Edinburgh yesterday when discussing domestic problems in general, and the unrest of revolutionary Socialist inspiration in particular. He sounded a note of warning against destructive agitation which would ruin the mechanism of the modern industrial structure either by the "sledge hammer of revolution" or the "insidious insertion of sand in all the gearings."

He hoped to see in the immediate future the beginnings of a better feeling of unity between all classes, and added, "If there are those who want to fight a class war we will take up the challenge and beat them by the hardness of our heads and the largeness of our hearts."

The lecturer concluded by saying that the American reader who wants to form a correct idea of the way the Treaty was made ought to read a unique book, "What Really Happened at Paris," consisting of 15 lectures by the American delegates to the Peace Conference, who saw the Treaty in the making and largely assisted in making it.

The conclusions at which these men arrive, he said, can be summed up in the following statement: "The Treaty was made not by France but by 500 men coming from every part of the world, and it was made in the face of extraordinary difficulties in a spirit of absolute fairness."

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THIRD PARTY SEEN BY MR. LA FOLLETTE

Senator Says, However, If Major Parties Put Up Liberals, Move May Be Averted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Nomination of "reactionaries" next year by the major parties will see the rise of a third party, with a Progressive at the helm, in the opinion of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. In an interview here, he said:

"I think we must await developments, because I do not think it humanly possible for anybody to say anything about a third party at this time with any degree of certainty."

If liberal men should be nominated by both of the old parties, I should doubt very much that there would be a third party movement. It would not avail much. But plainly, if indubitably reactionary men should be nominated by the two old parties, something in the way of a third party may develop."

Whenever anything like that comes, it comes to stay. It is not a sporadic movement by any body of men deciding to avail themselves of an opportunity. It does not come in a single condition. I do not know whether that time is at hand or not.

What is done by existing party organizations may go far in bringing about a third party movement. Conditions recently disclosed in Minnesota may well give all over the country a desire to play with the long run than a new toy that you can buy now in a toyshop.

"I see it," said John. "I see the boat."

And, sure enough, there was a boat

in the back yard, and it was as real

as could be except that it was quite

old. The grass grew around it, and the

ocean was on the other side of the house, and what they saw first

were the hills, and then they looked

down in the yard.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

British Music Society's Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 10
BY A curious coincidence no fewer than three big musical associations held extended events during the opening days of July. The British Music Society's congress and the Folk Dance Society's festival each covered a week, while the composers' conference, organized by the Society of Women Musicians, lasted two days. To cap all, there came the Byrd tercentenary celebrations. These had been undertaken by the British Music Society, and were woven into the general scheme of its congress.

The opening day was memorable. At the Royal College of Music at 5:30, Sir Henry Hadow delivered a lecture on William Byrd, which easily stands as one of the best lectures ever given on the old-time music, and in the evening a deeply impressive performance of Byrd's "Great Service" took place in Westminster Abbey, 3000 people thronging the historic building to listen.

July 4, the actual tercentenary, was ushered in by a lecture on Music of the Elizabethan period by Dr. E. H. Fellowes at the Royal Hall. Special attention was given to those works of Byrd which were to be performed at the festival chamber concert in the evening. Dr. Fellowes emphasized as had Sir Henry Hadow, Byrd's extraordinary precision of instrumental harmonic style. His fantasias for strings, written before 1611, stand alone in the Europe of that date. No other composer grasped the fundamentals of instrumental writing until many decades later, and in Byrd may even be found anticipations of Beethoven's latest quartets.

For the festival concert the services of the English singers and Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse had been secured—all eminent in the interpretation of old English music; and a string sextet from the Royal College of Music acquitted itself admirably in the six-part string fantasia, which held a place of honor in the program.

Many of the psalms, motets, madrigals and songs were the same as those given at the Oxford commemoration concert a few weeks earlier, but such perfect things as the Ave verum, the Cradle Song, and "This Sweet and Merry Month of May" cannot be heard too often. One may regret, however, that Byrd's virginal pieces were rendered on the harpsichord. Even the playing of that superb artist, Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse, could not alter the fact that the harpsichord is an anachronism in virginal compositions.

Throughout the week special performances of Byrd's sacred music were given in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, Southwark and Westminster cathedrals, the Chapel Royal and other churches.

Beside Byrd, the rest of the British Music Society's congress seemed less interesting, though no doubt very useful. Such at least was the impression produced by the concert of the London centers at the Royal Hall on July 3, when some good quartet playing was heard from the Kendall com-

bination, and some indifferent singing from Ethel Waddington and Frank Marriott.

At the concert and conversations of the London Contemporary Music Center on July 5 a string quartet by W. T. Walton (chosen for the International Chamber Music Festival of 1923), was in three movements and lasted three quarters of an hour. It shows invention and remarkable constructive skill. As an example of the new style it holds its own bravely with all foreign exponents. But as mere music, it left many people like Othello "being wrought, perplex'd in the extreme."

The rest of the long program was made up by Cyril Scott's trio for piano, violin and cello, splendidly played by the composer and Margaret and Beatrice Harrison, his ballad for pianoforte, and two groups of modern songs sung with great artistry by Anne Thursfield.

On July 6 a concert by members of provincial branches provided some excellent performers and performances.

Earlier in the week a demonstration lecture on "Opera in Schools" by C. T. Smith, aroused considerable interest and there were other debates on various topics.

The congress concluded with a banquet at which Lord Howick de Walden, Sir Hugh Allen, Dame Ethel Smythe, Mr. Garvin (editor of The Observer) and Eugene Goossens were among the principal speakers.

M. S. S.

Progress of "Bowl" Concerts

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (Special Correspondence)—Thirty thousand people have attended the four evening concerts, constituting the first week of open-air concerts at the "Bowl," the beautiful natural amphitheater in the foothills of Hollywood.

The conductor, Emil Oberhofer, has slightly increased the artistic strength of his ensemble and, though he has but a single rehearsal for each program, is giving readings of strong appeal and of delicacy.

Two novelties were heard the first week, the Symphony No. 1 in G minor by Kalinnikoff, and "The Sleeping Beauty" by Alfred Bruneau.

The symphonic tone-poem, musically of the French post-Wagner type, does not make a deep impression. It is melodious, particularly well-scored for the strings and follows the plot of the fairy tale.

Kalinikoff (1866-1901) is a type of strong Russian talent, in which mingle the nationalist and the romantic eclectic, the latter influenced by Mendelssohn and Schumann. Often brilliant, especially in the opening movement, the opus makes considerable demands on the strings. But in the slow movement, one feels a certain lack of thematic development.

The work is episodic, themes being reiterated or passed from instrumental section to section. The first two movements are more interesting, as they utilize folk-themes effectively. The Scherzo is less interesting and the final movement is devoid of novelty of invention.

Mellony broke down woefully as an avenging angel.

Lonny was played by that admirable actor, Esmé Percy, an actor of whom more should be seen in London. Meggie-Albanese, as Linda Copshaw, did what she had to do admirably and infused the modern feeling into the old house. All the other characters, and there were many, filled their places in the picture more than adequately, but undoubtedly the finest characterization of the afternoon was the old nun, Katalina Spinelli of Mary Jerryold. It was a masterpiece in its way, and fully worthy of its setting, a play which, whilst it could not be referred to in those superlative terms, contains things which no real lover of good literature and good drama could afford to miss.

Seattle's Annual Dance Pageants

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10 (Special Correspondence)—Three years ago a dance recital, featuring four small children, was held in Beaux Arts Village on the east shore of Lake Washington, near Seattle. It took place on the lawn of the James S. Ditty estate and was attended by perhaps 300 persons. The following year a second recital was held, with seven children taking part. It proved to be more than a recital. A pageant it was, despite the few participants. The guest list numbered close to 400. Mr. Ditty decided a mere lawn was not sufficient for such an exhibition

and that before a third recital was ready for presentation a regular outdoor stage should be provided. During the last few months the stage has been built—not with boards and hammers and nails, but with sod and shrubs and stones, a picturesquely semi-circular affair, 50 by 20 feet, with trimmed and weeping evergreen trees in the background and a crescent-shaped reflection pool before it. It is a landscape most unusual in this part of the country.

Recently the third dance recital was held there—this time in the form of a fairy pageant, with 16 children and young girls as the participants. More than 500 persons attended and from now on the pageant will be considered an annual event in Beaux Arts Village.



A Pageant on Outdoor Stage of the James S. Ditty Estate, Beaux Arts Village, Near Seattle, Wash.

More Gloucester Artists

Gloucester, Mass., July 23
Special Correspondence

HIGH up on the ridge of rock which supports Grace Horne's gallery, one may scan the harbor of Gloucester town, and gain, not a scattered impression of quaint old houses or vivid fishing boat, but a sense of power and of reality.

It was a gray day, and the grays and browns of dwellings and wharves stretched in plane or line across the vision, jagged, or smoothly cut, with all the crude vigor of a harbor scene from the brush of Theresa Bernstein. Experience must precede appreciation, and thus, as we sat gazing out over the quiet harbor, we were recalling the Gloucester scenes we had found transferred to canvas in the gallery of the Gloucester Society of Artists.

More experimental than the work displayed so formally in the twin galleries of the North Shore Art Association, the paintings in the neighboring exhibit possess a fresh vigor often an originally which one seeks in vain in many a polished and refined of Cape Ann.

The etchings of William Meyerowitz and John Sloan, the soft, white, winter mists redolent in the work of Oscar Anderson, the vivid water-color impressions of Charles J. Hopkins, or the careful and well-thought-out portrait by Eben F. Comins all lend variety and interest to the exhibition.

Sculpture is also insistent, though less graceful in placement than that which adorns the North Shore gallery.

Grace Horne's gallery

There are echoes of both major Gloucester exhibitions in Grace Horne's gallery, with several additions to the personnel, notably Tod Lindenmuth and Ross E. Moffett. Moffett has discovered a certain quaint originality in gnarled figures and houses, broadly conceived and colored, against bleak snow or sky backgrounds. One thinks of Rockwell Kent and Alaska. Whether in prints, paintings, or etchings, Moffett possesses a crude vigor unusually stimulating to the imagination.

Lindenmuth one finds a far more pleasing artist in prints than in oils. The dull tone quality of the print, with its more or less black-and-white decorative contrast, as employed by Lindenmuth, when transferred to canvas evinces a lack of color known; in fact, it would seem to point the mistaken idea that the media of art expression are interchangeable.

Grace Horne's gallery is subtly clever. A vivid purple, pink, yellow, and green modernism is rendered lifelike by the sharp accent of an equally vivid purple pillow, while the Noah's ark efforts of the "isms" are, in the main, confined to that picturesque playhouse atmosphere of the ark.

In the exhibition of the Gloucester Society of Artists there are doubtless paintings which a jury would reject; yet many of them are attempts at an unusual viewpoint which prove more interesting to the hardened gallery habitué than a long succession of average and usual canvases. After all, summer is time for tolerance and amusement, and inconducive to heavy judgment and iron-clad standards.

One is led to suspect that many a Gloucester colorist has been so drilled in theories of pigment that he sees what he is taught to see rather than what nature spreads before him. The majority of painters are, apparently, of the sheep type—they wander in flocks, paint the obvious and usual, with far more exercise of brush and paint tube than of mental or imaginative faculties.

Some Original Work

Three artists, however, have ventured beyond the established primer of Guinea, boat, surf, rocks and streams of winter. Theresa Bernstein has found a crude, austere vigor and pathos both in man and in his habitation. Her Gloucester scenes are not an obvious copying of some isolated spot, but the interpretation of a fishing town as affected by stern elements, and rough though humanity.

Quite different are the purplish-pink winter scenes by Morris Hall. Pancoast, yet no less an inner glimpse of Gloucester life of the quiet winter town, as it settles itself stoically to buffet the long, hard winter, when seas and skies and shipping have lost their blustery colors, and tease the eye with subtler dignity. Pancoast has rendered effectively his choice of purple as a cold color.

Dusty, but fascinating

Although dusty, and dusty in many ways, the play is yet curiously fascinating; and more than that, for John Masefield is a poet, and some of his lines are arresting in the simplicity and strength of their beauty.

Masefield, one is not sure whether he is poet-dramatist or dramatist-poet, nor would it be surprising if he were to find his real home as a prose poet.

As Mellony Holstpur, Laura Cowie pervaded the play, but in one sense she did not perhaps quite portray the character. She was too good for it.

She was so exquisitely graceful, gentle and sympathetic that in her one scene of vindictiveness, in which she urges one of the children to burn Lonny's pictures, she did not convince either the audience or herself, the very least little bit; but perhaps this was all in the picture, and as it should be, for

There is, however, another aspect of

Heming, Arthur, Byron, and Estelle Willoughby. The play will open in Chicago Sept. 10.

Boots Wooster and Kenneth MacKenna will have the leading roles in "The Mad Honeymoon," which comes to the Playhouse Aug. 7.

Regina Wallace will have the leading female role in "The Breaking Point," which Wendell & Bass will produce at the Klaw Theater in August.

The five-hundredth performance of "Abe's Irish Rose" at the Republic Theater will be reached on Wednesday night.

Victor Herbert has returned from Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, and is assembling his orchestra. He will be a feature of the new Cosmopolitan Theater on Columbus Circle, when it reopens, Wednesday, Aug. 1, with the photoplay "Little Old New York."

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 13—The first half of the dramatic year in London, which began with a series of miseries, is a season of short runs and failures. Of two dozen productions tried since the beginning of January, not one has scored 100 performances. One collapsed after four nights, and three in less than two weeks. "If Winter Comes" is still at the St. James, scarcely longer than it did in New York, and a month saw the end of "Angelo" at Drury Lane. Even "Ned Kean" had to be withdrawn when the supply of millionaires waving cheque books from the stalls became exhausted.

"Shakespeare's" will this month give a further offering of opportunity of acquiring two more quartos editions offered in London at Messrs. Hodges' auction rooms. As these copies were issued in 1612 and 1613, and only 10 others of each of them are known to be in existence, they are expected to fetch high prices. One is the fifth quarto of "Richard III," and the other is the sixth quarto of "Henry IV" (Part 1), and each is catalogued as "coming from an old country library." All the original quartos editions are now very scarce. Thus, of the first four of "Richard III," there were only 21 copies; and of the first five of "Henry IV," only 25 copies have been traced.

For King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses a small performance recently held at His Majesty's theater, London, netted a profit of £1,000. The sum, added to invested capital, has enabled the committee (presided over by Sir Squier Bancroft) to increase annuities of £100 to 10 actors and actresses who are considered to have rendered such service to the British stage as to merit recognition, and who require financial assistance.

How many readers are noting the remarkable development of characterization in modern fiction? If you get to watch it closely, you scarcely see anything else. Writers are not describing their people; we do not know the color of their eyes, whether they are short or tall, the shape of their noses. None of these details are dragged in; yet the characters are absolutely vital. This is peculiarly true of the unusual characterization in "The Orissers," by L. H. Myers (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons).

"Folkways Papers" into Greek for purposes of preservation. So then, we cannot escape a shade of annoyance that anyone should have meddled with Stevenson's lines. Is it possible that "verses of the Horatian order" can "truly catch the Stevensonian flavor," as one English literary weekly claims has been done? Who would choose to read of Leerie, the lamp-lighter, in Latin? This effort does not constitute a literary achievement, but a species of *reductio ad absurdum*.

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How many

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY PREDICTED

Speaker at Chautauqua, N. Y.,
Says Group in United States
Soon Will Rival England's

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 28 (Star Correspondence) — That the United States would have a powerful labor party in a few years, with the same prestige and influence as the Labor Party in Great Britain, was prophesied by George E. MacLain of the Babson Institute, at Chautauqua Institution, when he spoke yesterday on "Fundamentals of the Labor Situation."

"Such a change in politics," he said, "need not of itself bring about socialism in industrial relations or in the structure of society. Communists and radicals are not to be feared as long as they can make their opinions as public as possible. It is in countries brought up on secret propaganda suppressed by a fearful Government that revolution has been fostered. All we need to do to bring about revolution in the United States is to suppress opinion."

Three thousand students, before the summer session is over, will have enrolled in the summer schools in the departments of what might be called this one-outdoor university.

A new feature of the schools this year is the academic credits given by New York University. The school of education of the university is directing the education courses here and is crediting the work that students complete in some of them toward a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree. This new connection is a great stimulus to the classes in pedagogy, which are larger this year than ever before.

The state departments of education of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are also giving credit to their public school teachers who take professional courses at Chautauqua, and many men and women from these states are enrolled here in academic subjects—education, library training, expression, arts and crafts, and music.

Arthur E. Bestor, professor of history and the social sciences, is president of the institution and principal of instruction, and W. Gear Spencer, who is professor of classical languages, is dean of the faculties.

At the summer schools, as at a more formal university, there is a busy, varied life in the midst of an unusual vacation setting. All about this lakeside campus are inviting glimpses of work that is carried on in many subjects at once, with students from all localities intermingling.

Informal, unpretentious cottages, camps they might be called, here and there among the trees. All day-long classes in English history, languages and so on, come and go. Here is Virgil, here geology. Here they are wrestling with industrial relations, here with politics. Froebel is neighbor to Shakespeare.

A small concert hall filled with young musicians, watching the technique of Ernest Hutchison and listening to his explanations at his daily interpretative recital.

For the mechanically inclined there is a course in automobile operation in which the structure, mechanism, and care of motor cars is illustrated and explained; and for the home maker, two courses new this year in interior decorating and period furniture.

GOV. J. C. WALTON OUSTS MR. WILSON

Agricultural College Head Center of Oklahoma Political Row

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 28 (Special) — George Wilson, former manager of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, was ousted from the presidency of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater yesterday. This action, taken by the reorganized state board of agriculture in fulfillment of the announced purpose of Gov. John C. Walton to protect the institution in the interests of the Farmer-Labor movement.

Immediately following his removal, Mr. Wilson announced that he would support the new head of the college, to which position R. G. Tyler, dean of engineering of the institution, was appointed pending the election of a permanent president, who is to be an out-of-state man, it is stated. Mr. Wilson, however, expressed the determination to defend his policies in a series of speeches. His campaign of defense begins today.

This speaking tour is regarded as the first step in Mr. Wilson's campaign for the United States Senate. Governor Walton, whose executive order removing two members of the board resulted in Wilson's removal, at the request of the American Legion, is expected to be another candidate.

The Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League in Oklahoma has been split by the Governor's action. A keen contest now is on between the Wilson and Walton factions to gain control of the majority of league votes.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 28 (AP)—Speaking at Muskogee last night, Gov. J. C. Walton denounced George Wilson, reconstructionist leader, removed yesterday from the presidency of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mining College as the tool of Oscar Ameringer, Socialist leader of the Reconstruction League, state organ here. Ameringer was one of the executive's strong supporters last summer and fall.

"Radicalism will never sweep the state of Oklahoma, no, never, so long as I can prevent it," the Governor said. Governor Walton appointed Wilson, but later reversed himself in the appointment.

BUSINESS SURVEY

WASHINGTON, July 28 — The Federal Reserve Board says the production of basic commodities declined in July, but employment was maintained at June's high level. Fresh shipments were exceptionally large, and wholesale and retail trade continued heavy. Wholesale prices showed a further decrease.

Merchants and Buyers should visit the National Merchandise Fair

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fifth Street

ORIENTAL RUGS



If the many important Offerings arranged during the year, one of the outstanding events is the August Sale of Oriental Rugs. Through its medium patrons now planning their Autumn furnishings will be afforded an opportunity of purchasing selected floor-coverings, in the wanted sizes and colorings

at great concessions in prices

The opening day of this Sale will shortly be announced

New Importations of Rich Dress Silks and Velvets

are now being received and placed on sale in the Departments on the First Floor

For the Autumn season B. Altman & Co. have made greater preparations than ever for their important displays of

Exclusive Dress Silks & Velvets

The choicest novelties of the French markets will be available

Knitted Suits & Frocks

at exceptional-value prices

A number of Knitted Suits and Frocks remaining from special assortments, and others taken from the regular stock, in suitable weights and colors for present and early Autumn wear

have been repriced for clearance to

\$12.50, 19.50 & 29.50

Large reductions have also been made in the prices of Novelty Knitted Costumes, principally one or two of a kind.

Embroidered Silk Shawls

at very reasonable prices

(Department now on Third Floor)

New Selections of Women's Silk Hosiery

in sheer and medium weights are featured in the Department on the First Floor The latest ideas in hosiery colors, originated in Paris, are to be found in the advance assortments, which include the following interesting shades

Aeroplane	Vanille	Cacao
Petit Gris	Mauresque	Casuar
Armure	Pommery	Platine
Dragon	Ficelle	Quo Vadis
Argent	Faune	Or

Prices: \$1.75 to 7.00 per pair

Furs and Fur Garments

at exceptional-value prices

Many advance models, as well as the more conservative styles, are shown in the new selections, all made of the most fashionable pelts

The price concessions are exceptionally attractive

Moderately-priced Coats include

Seal-dyed Muskrat, 30 inches long, from \$165.00
Seal-dyed Muskrat, 48 inches long, from 290.00
Russian Karakul (black), 48 ins. long, from 525.00
Natural Raccoon, 40 inches long, from . 290.00

FUR NECKWEAR

at equally interesting prices

(Department on Third Floor)

FRANCE AND SPAIN PLAY TENNIS TODAY

Count de Gomar Meets Lacoste
in First Match of European
Davis Cup Final

DEAUVILLE, France, July 28 (AP)—The European final for the Davis Cup, beginning here today between Spain and France, will bring together in the first singles match Count de Gomar, Spain's first ranking player, and the schoolboy Lacoste, who is playing the best tennis of any of the Frenchmen at present. Eduardo Flauquer meets M. Blanchy of Bordeaux, the French singles champion, in the second match.

Selection of the French team has caused much worry to Capt. Alan Muhr, the American intrusted with the task of making the final choice of the players to represent France. Blanchy was selected late this afternoon after three hard sets against Henri Cochet, who was France's No. 1 ranking player in 1922, but whose game fell off greatly after his defeat by Jean Washer of Belgium in the St. Cloud semifinals last May.

The French doubles team has not yet been chosen, Captain Muhr being undecided whether to play Jean Brugnon and Lacoste or Cochet and Lacoste. The final selection will not be made until the two singles matches are concluded today. Flauquer and de Gomar will carry the entire burden for Spain. Count de Gomar today received a telegram from King Alfonso wishing the Spanish team the best of fortune. The winning team will leave for the United States from Havre Aug. 4 on the steamship Paris.

A gals tennis week with Mile Suzanne Lenglen, Jean Brootra, Andre Gobert and Max Decugis participating, has been organized in connection with the Davis Cup final, the competition to last until Aug. 4.

AUSTRALIANS LEAD IN TENNIS

**Victory in Doubles Will Put
Out the Hawaiians**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The leaders of the Australian Davis Cup team made short work of the players of Hawaii in the first two matches of their tie in the first round of the American zone preliminaries, played at the Orange Lake Tennis Club, at South Orange, N. J., yesterday, winning them both in straight sets.

J. O. Anderson, the Australian captain, encountered Bow Dierickx and ran off with the first set, 6-1, then Dierickx managed to bring the other games to deuce several times. Then the Australian eased off, and contented himself with winning the others, 6-2, 6-3. It was Anderson's offensive play that was the determining factor, the service aces and placements aggregating 39 to 12, while the errors of each were about equal.

Then J. B. Hawken and W. N. Eaklund took the court, and though the score in this match was equally one-sided, the play was more even, as both kept their services in active competition, both being effective in that respect, and only in the second set was Hawken able to gain a long lead. The score was 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

The doubles will be played today, with the same players paired against each other.

TILDEN PLAYS ALONSO TODAY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27—W. T. Tilden, 2d, United States tennis champion, and Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis Cup star, will meet in the finals of the men's singles championship tournament today. Tilden yesterday defeated Thomas Ferrandini, Los Angeles, 6-1, 6-5, while Alonso eliminated Ray Casey, San Francisco, 6-8, 7-5.

The Ruralist and His Problems

FOR one little New England town the rural problem is solved. Enfield's long living struggle against the relentless impersonal pull of the city is to be ended probably at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature, when it appears inevitable—and if not then soon—that the little town in its beautiful Swift River Valley must be blotted out to make new water storage for the metropolitan district of Boston.

The industrialism that began by passing Enfield by, ends by obliterating the community. The one-sided contest of the eighteenth century with the twentieth ends in the great city, symbolic to the little town of all that has drawn away its vigor and hope in the years since industry began to mean something too big for the little mill in the village, casually and carelessly blotting out the countryside that has failed even to understand the struggle it has lost.

The little town, heroic in its colonial achievement, serene in its pastoral delights dignified in its austere simplicity, has capitulated to the great metropolis that does not even know of its existence.

Fortunately there need be few Enfields. No master how great the cities grow they cannot require any considerable proportion of the countryside for water supply. But it is a pity that any part of the rural population already small and with many discouragements, should have to be made homeless for the sake of metropolitan development.

There are those who believe they see a gradual decentralization of industry coming that eventually will repopulate strategic points of the back country in New England and elsewhere. It is predicted by some who are close to industrial progress that the development of the relatively small town or suburb is a movement to be watched with interest. We may again have little industries and big ones in many of the decadent villages whose youth and industries have been drawn to larger places. Perhaps the

Speaker Is Making Very Fast Headway

Indians' Manager Bats His Way
Into Third Place, at .365

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Tristan Speaker of Cleveland, through his wonderful hitting in the last few weeks, has taken a place close to the top of the list of batters in the American League, according to averages released today, which include games of last Wednesday. The hitting of the veteran has placed the Indians at the head of the list in team batting. The club is hitting .297.

Speaker, by cracking out 15 hits in his last six games, boosted his average from .353 to .365, placing him third among players who have participated in 55 or more games.

Harry E. Heilmann of Detroit again has advanced above the .400 mark, his average having risen from .396 to .401, which tops all the regulars. G. H. Ruth, who has received 100 bases on balls, manages to get hold of the ball with marked regularity, when it is put over, and has advanced to second place with .375. Ruth crashed out his twenty-fourth home run during the past week, one behind the mark of F. C. Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals. Ruth also leads in total bases, his string of 111 hits giving him a total of 218 bases. Besides his homers, his blows include 21 two-base hits and seven three-base hits. Ruth has scored 87 runs.

E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox still is blazing the way with 28 stolen bases, and also is more than holding his own as the best sacrifice batter with .29.

Other leading batters: C. D. Jamison, Cleveland, .359; Joseph Sewell, Cleveland, .358; Connie, Chicago, .356; L. W. Witt, New York, .340; G. H. Burns, Boston, .332; Joseph Harris, Boston, .331; Henry Manush, Detroit, .330; Ira Flagstad, Boston, .329; R. Williams, St. Louis, .328; Fred Haney, Detroit, .326; Cobb, Detroit, .326.

H. J. Traynor of Pittsburgh, by cracking out his 14 hits in his last seven games, has boosted his batting average from .358 to .368 in the National League, and has stepped out in front of total bases. His 129 hits now include nine doubles, 14 triples and 10 homers, giving him a total of 196 bases.

Rogers Hornsby, the St. Louis luminary, is at the head of the procession. Hornsby is hitting the ball at a .403 clip. Z. D. Wheat, the veteran Brooklyn outfielder, continues to be the runner-up, having a mark of .381. C. L. Barnhart of Pittsburgh is in front of his team mate Traynor with .376.

M. G. Carey, also of Pittsburgh, has met a worthy rival in G. F. Grantham of the Chicago Cubs along the base paths. Grantham is leading with 27 stolen bases. Carey is second with 23. The latter, however, has registered 75 runs.

Fred Williams, the veteran out-fielder of the Phillies, added two to his string of homers, bringing it to 25. Other leading batters: Ross Young, New York, .363; E. J. Roush, Cincinnati, .355; J. H. Johnston, Brooklyn, .354; F. F. Frisch, New York, .352; L. Bottomley, St. Louis, .350; C. J. Grimm, Pittsburgh, .344; W. H. Southworth, Boston, .343; C. J. Hollocher, Chicago, .342; R. A. O'Farrell, Chicago, .337.

Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn Club, is on the war path against ticket speculators, but he will have to initiate his own protective measures, according to a decision handed down in one of the courts of Flatbush. The magistrate, trying a case in point, held that the rotunda where tickets are sold is private property, and that the police have no right to interfere in selling there continually. If Mr. Ebbets wants the speculators arrested there he will have to do it himself or through his appointed agents.

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PROFESSIONAL WALL STREET IS STILL BEARISH

**Sees No Reason to Buy Stocks
and So Indulges in Short
Selling**

NEW YORK, July 28 (Special)— Speculative Wall Street was unable to see this week much in the developments from day to day in the way of an incentive to buy stocks. The professional element became increasingly bearish and operated more aggressively on the short side, the heaviest selling having taken place yesterday.

Up to that time there had been notable dullness in many issues with a rather pronounced inclination to attack certain groups. The latter was particularly true of the oil shares among the industrials and the Northern railroad stocks in the rail road list.

There has been no material change in either the oil industry or in the railroad situation as a whole. Production of crude oil continues on a large scale in spite of the steps that have been taken to curtail. Broadly speaking, however, it appears that production and consumption are being gradually adjusted.

There was really nothing new on which to sell the oil shares, but professional operators regarded them as still vulnerable, and accordingly launched their attack anew.

Railroad Earnings Satisfactory

There have been no important developments in the railroad situation either. Earnings for June as reported so far have been satisfactory in most respects, except in the case of a very few companies. As to the greater number, the showing has been rather more favorable than had been ex-

pected.

The New York Central, "Southern Pacific, Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley made particularly good exhibits. The reduction in the net earnings of the Atchison was forecast by its president at the meeting of the board late in June and was due largely to high water and washouts. Both the net and the gross of the St. Louis-San Francisco were adversely affected by the same situation.

The selling of railroad stocks was heaviest in the case of the northwestern railroads. Unfavorable rumors were circulated as to the probability of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern being able to maintain the 5 per cent dividends that they have paid since the annual rate was reduced from 7 per cent. The gross earnings of the Great Northern so far this year have shown large increases month by month. The net earnings for the first six months, made public yesterday, did not reflect much difference in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. An official of the company says that the net returns would have been substantially larger except for the maintenance program of the management which called for carrying out practically all of the heavy work during the first half of the year. President Budd says that during the last six months it will be possible to reduce maintenance charges greatly and increase the net earnings proportionately.

Northern Pacific's Outlook

The Northern Pacific earnings so far this year have not been good. Mr. Elliott and his associates believe, however, that they will be better for the second half. The officials and directors feel sure that they will be able to continue the dividend this year at the rate of 5 per cent. The company has large and profitable investments which go a long way toward paying its dividends. The dividend which it receives on its Burlington stock reduces its total fixed charges so that it is necessary for the Northern Pacific to earn only 3 1/2 per cent a year for that purpose. The Great Northern management appears to be as confident as that of the Northern Pacific that its 5 per cent annual dividend will be maintained this year also.

The selling of these two stocks was in progress on a very fair-sized scale before announcement was made of the application for a receiver for the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. Consequently, that selling could not be charged primarily to that development. It undoubtedly helped to swell the liquidation considerably yesterday. Holders of Northern Pacific and Great Northern stock, who are not particularly well informed regarding the affairs of either company, may easily have assumed that the position of those two companies is somewhat similar to that of the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Minneapolis a Weak Road

This is not so, except with respect to the question of rates on the northwestern roads and the other fact that there appears to be too much mileage for the business offered in that section of the country. The Minneapolis & St. Louis has been in a very weak position for some years. It never was strong.

The steel stocks were sold rather heavily yesterday, in spite of reports from Pittsburgh and other important centers in the industry that buying is on the increase. Most authorities believe that the worst of the period of dullness in the steel trade has been seen and that from now on there will be gradual improvement.

The meeting of steel company presidents to consider the 12-hour question attracted special attention on the part of thoughtful observers, because of the statement of Judge Gary that the adoption of the eight-hour day would increase the cost of operation materially.

The corporation's statement of net earnings for the June 30 quarter, which will be made public next Tuesday, is also awaited with more than ordinary interest.

Important international bankers say that they can see little change in the European situation. Opinions of prominent American business men returning from the other side continue to differ as widely as ever.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, July 28, 1923

Year	Div.	Company	Shares	High	Low	Net Change	Year	Div.	Company	Shares	High	Low	Net Change	Year	Div.	Company	Shares	High	Low	Net Change
1923	1/2	Air Reduction	100	65	62	-3	1923	1/2	Hydraulic Steel	1200	120	12	-1	1923	1/2	United Ry Inv pf	1000	20	20	-2
1923	1/2	Alaska Gold	1000	72	68	-4	1923	1/2	Midland Steel	100	12	12	-2	1923	1/2	United Ry Inv pf	200	20	20	-2
1923	1/2	Alaska Jumeau	100	1	1	-1	1923	1/2	Illinois Cent pf	400	95	92	-3	1923	1/2	U.S. Pipe pf	400	61	58	-3
1923	1/2	Allied Chem	6200	61	62	+1	1923	1/2	Illinois Cent pf	1600	105	106	+1	1923	1/2	U.S. Hoffman	2000	105	105	-1
1923	1/2	Alfred G. Smith	1000	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Indochina	100	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	U.S. Ind Alcohol	3000	105	105	-1
1923	1/2	Allis-Chalmers	2400	42	38	-4	1923	1/2	Industrials	100	85	84	-1	1923	1/2	U.S. Imp Corp	1000	97	97	-1
1923	1/2	Allis-Chalmers pf	600	92	90	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	6	6	-1	1923	1/2	U.S. Rubber	4700	47	45	-2
1923	1/2	Am Ag Chem pf	2500	20	18	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	12	12	-2	1923	1/2	U.S. Rubber 1st pf	1000	105	105	-1
1923	1/2	Am Ag Chem pf	400	81	81	-1	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	85	84	-1	1923	1/2	U.S. Smelting	1500	27	27	-1
1923	1/2	Am Best Sugar	500	32	31	-1	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	85	84	-1	1923	1/2	Wheeling & L. E. pf	700	12	12	-2
1923	1/2	Am Brew Shoe	200	72	70	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	White Eagle Oil	2500	25	25	-1
1923	1/2	Am Can	92500	92	86	-6	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	White Oil	1200	3	1	-1
1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	Wickwire Spacers	300	74	74	-1
1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	Willys Overland	2100	100	100	-1
1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	West Pacific	1800	100	100	-1
1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	West Penn Co pf	200	84	84	-1
1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	West Union Tel	2500	107	105	-2
1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	Wheeling & L. E. pf	700	12	12	-2
1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1	1923	1/2	White Eagle Oil	2500	25	25	-1
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1923	1/2	Am Carb F. & F.	1200	100	98	-2	1923	1/2	Ingraham Ref	100	70	70	-1							

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Mr. Garvin, the Press and Music

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, July 17

After celebrating the tercentenary of Byrd, holding a congress, engaging in debate, aggrieving the critics with Mr. T. H. Walton's stirring quartet—a work chosen for the Salzburg Festival—together with other laudable activities, the British Music Society gave one of those functions where it is sometimes difficult to know whether the speeches are an excuse for the dinner or the dinner an excuse for the speeches. Often, of course, for the latter there is absolutely no excuse. Not every orator can charm us till the lion look no larger than the cat."

But after-dinner speakers, and journalists occasionally, have one trait in common. Both are tempted to sympathize with the professor of Butler's College of Unreason.

"We like progress," he said, "but it must command itself to the common sense of the people. . . . If a man can carry his neighbors with him, he may say what he likes; but if not, what insult can be more gratuitous than telling them what they do not want to know? A man should remember that intellectual over-indulgence is one of the most insidious and disgraceful forms that excess can take."

The Exceptional Journalist

The exceptional journalist is the man who carries his readers with him, even when telling them what they do not want to know, and there are few writing for the press who are more expert in this art than Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer. And the amount of space that he gives weekly to literature, music, art, and the drama must alarm those editors who take such infinite pains to protect their readers from any form of intellectual over-indulgence. It was a happy inspiration of the executive, thinking of that discourse which Pope says is "the sweater banquet of the mind," to invite Mr. Garvin to propose the toast of "The British Music Society."

In these days, when the art of the publicity agent is regarded as indispensable, and, in prominence, almost equals the art of the artist, the tenor of Mr. Garvin's speech probably surprised many who expected the usual complimentary platitudes. In fact it was the sort of speech that should be delivered—even at the risk of spoiling composers' appetites—before, rather than after, a banquet. One would like, if space allowed, to give it verbatim. In making large extracts no apology is necessary.

The speaker asked musicians, in the first place, very seriously to cut themselves loose as far as possible from dependence upon publicity. The press, like every power on earth, is a strictly limited thing. There are matters it can do; matters it cannot do. It can help; it cannot create.

Music and Publicity

The great age of English music, he went on to say, was before the press, as we know it, existed at all. There was no criticism, there was no fear of it, there was no playing up to it. In the great age of English music men and women got together for the

joy of the art itself, "and you will never have a revival of English music until you do what you want to do without the least regard to publicity." It was not the advertisement they got that mattered, but what they cared for. The press could do something to make good movements known.

The British Music Society was, he believed, consciously or unconsciously, doing more than any other organization to revive that Elizabethan and Jacobean sense of the joy of music. In the imitation of foreign modes and methods he did not believe; the monkey imitates. And he proposed also, whilst speaking on the national aspect of music, that every elementary school in the land should have as part of its equipment a regular dramatic society of boys and girls and a regular musical society of boys and girls.

So far as the interpretive side of music is concerned, some may feel that Mr. Garvin's advice about publicity was not untinged with irony. A concert-artist of European reputation complained recently that he had given two recitals and the whole London press rose to the occasion by showering on him two notices, one of which consisted of the bare statement that he had played with his usual brilliancy.

For creative musicians, things are not yet quite so bad as that. But if in England the multiplication of composers continues at the current rate, it will soon be a still rarer pleasure for them to read over the breakfast eggs what poor misguided creatures they are, and that once more "Mr. So and So has attempted something quite beyond his present powers."

Artist and Critic

As the size of newspapers does not increase with the number of those demanding publicity, it is obvious that the time must come when there is not enough publicity to go round. From a point of view other than Mr. Garvin's, musicians would do well to cut themselves loose from dependence upon publicity. Publicity is already cutting itself loose from musicians.

In his remarks on criticism Mr. Garvin diagnosed a weakness familiar to every critic. Nowadays far too many artists give concerts with one eye on the critics and the other on the box office. Little wonder if now and then they lose sight of art altogether. Even composers are not always exempt from this infirmity.

Referring to the international side of art, Mr. Garvin spoke of the great function of music. Reading the German, the French, the Italian and the Spanish papers, he saw "in this discordant world that the medium of what is called articulate language is the medium of prejudice, misunderstanding, and hate. The articulate languages of man are to a certain extent mischiefs. The one thing which transcends the medium which has created all the envenomed mischief of the modern world is music, and in the cultivation of this art there lies, I believe, one of the best hopes of this difficult world. There is no good movement of music which is part of the community of life which does not help that more harmonious future on which the whole prospects of civilization depend."



Drawn from Photograph © Mishkin, New York

Efrem Zimbalist

Mr. Zimbalist Prefers Classics

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 17

EFREM ZIMBALIST shied at the sight of paper this afternoon. Quite a thoroughbred thing for him to do, I grant; and yet a little surprising to me. For of all persons in the world, I have always counted musicians the most self-controlled. If there is anything like their calm, when they stand before vast assemblies and do their feats of virtuosity, I do not know what it is. Of all musicians, violinists seem to me to require most poise. Among violinists, I can hardly name more in case of the performers than Mr. Zimbalist. When, therefore, he received me at his manager's office, by appointment fixed a day beforehand, and looked startled at my producing a pad from my reportorial scrip, I was somewhat at a loss. He talked with me a full hour before I learned what was the matter. He might have gone on longer without my finding out; but he stopped proceedings to tell me that he entertained serious apprehensions about his command of English. Not uncommonly, according to my experience, men and women brought

up in Russia hold their English accomplishments in low esteem, though seldom, for some reason, their French.

Mr. Zimbalist told me he had quite a store of English words that he had never tried to use, being uncertain as to the proper occasion for launching them on the conversational waters. He explained that he was going along, accordingly, on a small vocabulary and was feeling rather confined in his expression.

For my part, I have regarded it a mark of wisdom in musical people to learn as well as possible the language of their country in which they give their concerts. The performers who think in English as they sing or play before an English-speaking audience, are the ones, I am inclined to believe, who make the deepest impression. With the extension of the international musical circuit into Oriental countries there will come, I hope, more than half fancy, a necessity for broader language study in the conservatories. Wherefore, I could imagine Mr. Zimbalist, had he been meeting today a news writer in Tokyo, instead of here, as fain to put his comment into standard Japanese.

As I see the situation, Mr. Zimbalist, had he brought to light those nouns, adjectives, and verbs which he keeps in the penumbra of his meditations, would merely have said three or four times, with various touches of shading and color, things which he actually said but once in unelaborated terms. Perhaps the outcome would have been better. That would depend a little, no doubt, on how rapid and conscientious a pencil I drove. But I consider his observations as he fashioned them out of such grammatical and rhetorical resources as he possesses, admitting, if he likes, that a Macaulay or a Webster might have phrased them better.

What the Public Likes

"The public," said he, "likes the music of the old masters. That is the answer to the question why violinists

all play the same things year after year. But since the latter part of the nineteenth century, nothing great has come out for the violin. Whatever the modern schools have done for it is sort of second rate.

"I have experimented with violin music written by composers of today. I introduced pieces, for example, by Cyril Scott; but they did not go very well. The violin accommodates itself to modern ideas; there is no trouble on that ground. We cannot, however, make dull ideas brilliant. The thoughts of modern composers are generally poor, and the internal structure of their works is weak. Your modern man will make almost any sacrifice for the sake of sound. Go to an orchestra concert and hear an interpretation of a score belonging to our time. You enjoy the richness of the instrumental color, but you are glad to return to the simplicity of Mozart and Haydn."

"The modern men, in my view, have

not the mental power of the classic masters. To come to definite illustration, I conceive the main thing in music to be line. Beethoven and Schumann could start a melodic line and continue it, with an effect of naturalness. Your modern composer will take a melody a little way and then drop it. Instead of building it into his music, he suddenly changes his purpose and gives you, perhaps, a trick of sonority. But this shift is no satisfactory substitute for line."

Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel" may please your intellect, but after hearing it you will welcome an old air of some kind that appeals to your heart.

"Certain artists, I am convinced,

like modern music for no better

reason than that they can do with it

what they like. They do not care for

the old music because they must ob-

serve form and proportion in the per-

formance of it. You cannot tell of the

Brahms concerto: 'Let me see what

I can do with this music.' No; you

have to say: 'Let me see what this

music can do with me.'

Classic Concertos

"Speaking of violin concertos, those of the classic repertory are invariably distinguished for line. The greatest of them, to my mind, is the Beethoven concerto, a majestic work, which almost seems to have been written elsewhere than on the earth, and next to it, if my notion of values counts, is the Brahms concerto. The concerto of Tchaikowsky discloses a different temperament altogether from either that of Beethoven or that of Brahms. The works of Wieniawski in this form represent great talent. The Ernst concerto is good, and not so difficult as it used to be, for modern technique takes care of things that the old technique handled laboriously. Violin technique has grown gradually since the days when Paganini opened new paths for it, every great player adding something which those following him could benefit by. The compositions of Paganini are a great reliance of the concert violinist. So, too, from a strictly musical standpoint, are those of Bach. Technically, Bach remains difficult even today, inasmuch as he wrote often without particular consideration for the violin as a four-stringed instrument to be played upon with a bow."

Summer Music

By FULLERTON WALDO

PERCEPTIVE critic of literature fell afoul of the expression "summer reading." "A good book is a good book," he averred, "and the season has nothing to do with it. It is an insult to the reader's intelligence to assume that in warm weather he wants only the chicken salad and the iced tea of letters, and never a mouthful of sirloin to exercise his teeth."

Yet ordinary human clay is forgiveable if on a torrid day such a work as Lord Haldane's "Reign of Relativity" for all its worthiness is put by a good reader."

A fall foul of the expression "summer reading" is a good book," he averred, "and the season has nothing to do with it. It is an insult to the reader's intelligence to assume that in warm weather he wants only the chicken salad and the iced tea of letters, and never a mouthful of sirloin to exercise his teeth."

For my part, I have regarded it a mark of wisdom in musical people to learn as well as possible the language of their country in which they give their concerts.

Their performances, those who think in English as they sing or play before an English-speaking audience, are the ones, I am inclined to believe, who make the deepest impression.

With the extension of the international musical circuit into Oriental countries there will come, I hope, more than half fancy, a necessity for broader language study in the conservatories.

Wherefore, I could imagine Mr. Zimbalist, had he been meeting today a news writer in Tokyo, instead of here, as fain to put his comment into standard Japanese.

As I see the situation, Mr. Zimbalist, had he brought to light those nouns, adjectives, and verbs which he keeps in the penumbra of his meditations, would merely have said three or four times, with various touches of shading and color, things which he actually said but once in unelaborated terms. Perhaps the outcome would have been better.

That would depend a little, no doubt, on how rapid and conscientious a pencil I drove. But I consider his observations as he fashioned them out of such grammatical and rhetorical resources as he possesses, admitting, if he likes, that a Macaulay or a Webster might have phrased them better.

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THE HOME FORUM

Learning and Letters on the Ocean Wave

IT WAS very early in our voyage, not later than the second or third day, that we began to realize our deep interest in one of our fellow passengers whom we called the Learned Lady. This interest was occasioned less by what we knew about her than by what we did not know, by the air of reserve and detachment which she bore about her like a garment. Very fair, very young, with her pensive face poised delicately astir like a weary flower upon a slender stem, she looked at us, when she looked at all, with distant and unseeing eyes, as though we were not there. To the women of our party she did indeed venture a shy confidence now and then concerning some abstract literary matter; but the men existed for her only as creatures of another world, remote, incomprehensible. Except in their capacity as authors she did not approve of men at all, and we doubted whether she would even believe in them if they had not been reported upon excellent literary authority.

At our boldest games of shuffleboard and skip-the-rope the Learned Lady sometimes looked on for a moment with an air of gentle tolerance, and with something, too, of a studious manner, as though she felt that here was something which she ought to understand. When we asked her to join us in our sports she always smiled at us with great sweetness to show that she knew us meant to be kind. Gathering on the deck in the moonlight for an hour of "close harmony," we would see her glimmer for a moment against the mast, thinking, perhaps, of some remotely similar scene and singing in *The Ancient Mariner*; but long before "Good Night, Ladies" she would be gone. ♦ ♦ ♦

We were very far from resenting this sort of treatment, for there was never the slightest hint in her "angel visits, few and far between" of any hauteur or sense of superiority. Instinctively, we knew that in such odd moments as she could spare us, dropping down out of the cloudland of German metaphysics, we could not hope to vie in actuality with Kant and Hegel and Fichte. Childish players at bean-bags as we were, barbarous perpetrators of successive fifths, we knew ourselves to be in her enlightened eyes mere puppets in a play, and so we were never surprised when she flitted back again, after a moment among us, to the Thing in Itself. Very gently and without the slightest offense, she made us realize that we, and all the thousand others of that boat-full, were her spectacle; that all the world was her stage, indeed, and all we men and women merely players. We were the work of breeding in her single-mindedness. In her unannounced approaches and in the declination of her withdrawals. Not for our sakes, we knew, but for ends of her

own did she come among us, to see how the unilluminated amused themselves.

To these sociological researches she could give, however, only her few moments of relaxation. The rest of her waking hours she spent in her deck chair behind a pallade of books. Between her serene eyes and all the "great humming, buzzing confusion" which we called enjoyment, she held all day long a page of print. Comedy danced along the deck before her while she was deep in Goldoni. Tragedy stepped its solemn paces past her, but she had eyes only for Racine. On a day of wide blue wonder when we

ripples in silence. Although we were near the land, the darkness of the night which concealed the shore made us seem thousands of miles away on a restless ocean, as we bent over the strange light in the water.

Pools of jade and malachite showed beneath the surface. Under the rippling, laughing waves Japanese lanterns, striking an emerald glow, seemed to be strung in fantastic fashion, like a submarine garden party for the cool, queer creatures of the creek, the shining trout and perch and pearly oysters.

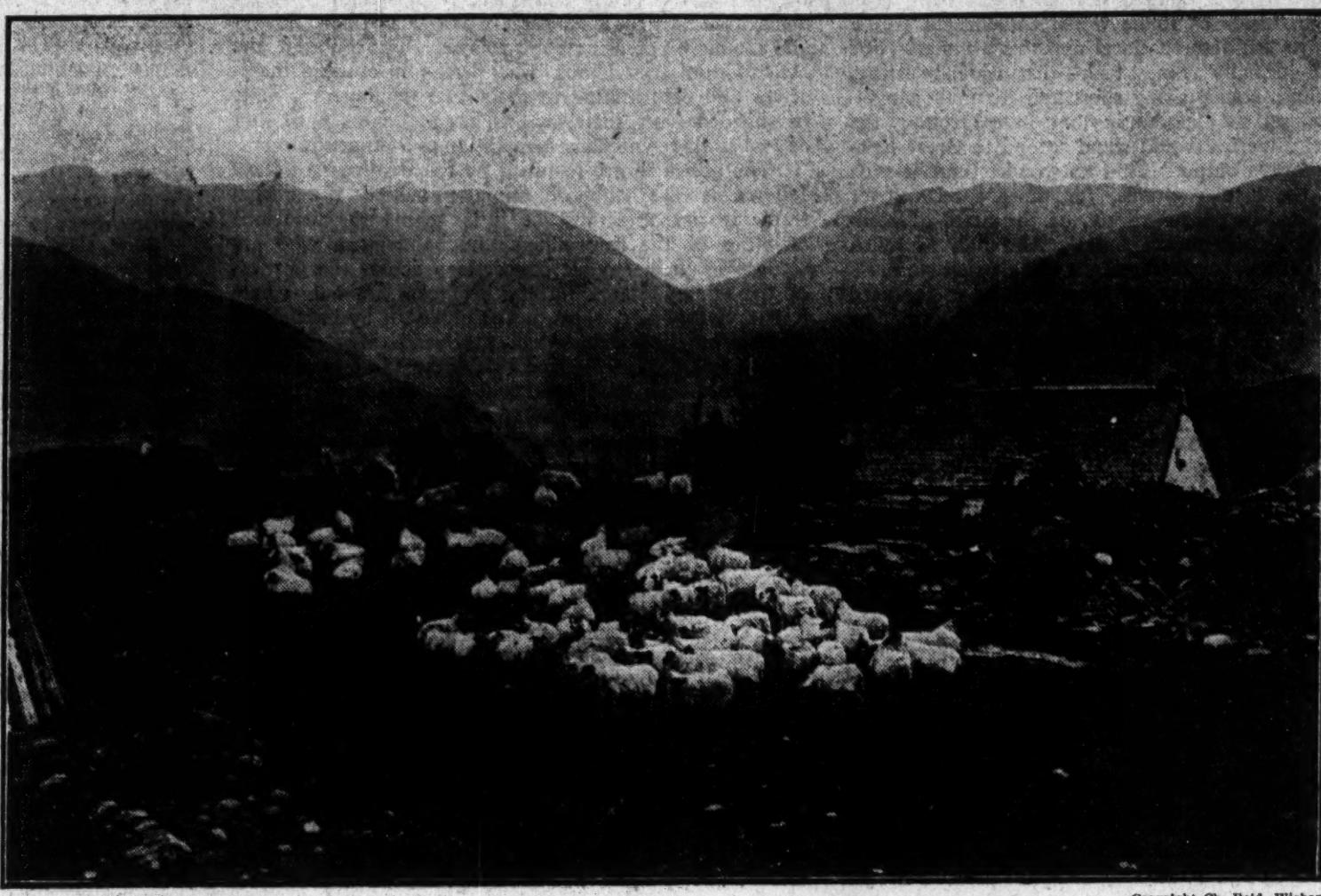
A gossamer spray, thinly sliced off the waves by a playful breeze, leaped over the white rail after us. Our oars made scarcely a sound as they

Among the Purple Moors

ONCE you have seen them you will never feel quite the same again, for deep down in the back of your thoughts will always remain the memory of the moors; those wide stretches of country soaked in purple and amethyst; misty washes of color when seen in the distance, so soft and delicate you can hardly define them; glowing glorious purple stretching away at your feet in waves of beauty, when you are once in the midst of them. And beyond are the hills, with their gracious outlines defined against the sky—sometimes deeply, darkly blue, on a gray afternoon, perhaps, apparently so close that no little detail is lost, and again, shimmering far

the Rectory garden, with its "creasy islets white with flowers." Here he observed the habits of the "careful robin," and later, when the summer woods "made a murmur in the land," or from the dry, dark wold the air blew cool: "on the oak-grass and the sword-grass and the bulrush in the pool," he stood entranced by the nightingale singing in the leafy dusk beyond the high evergreen hedges that stood about his home.

Into the quiet of the Rectory garden, with its sloping lawn overshadowed by wych-elms, larch and sycamores, its banks of turf bordered by lilies and roses, hollyhocks and sunflowers, its plaited alleys and orchard where at dawn the apples would lie like golden globes in the dewy grass, no disagree-



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Typical Highland Scene

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were ringed about from dawn to dark by all the sapphire sparkle of the sea, our Learned Lady read through the greater part of *Palgrave's Golden Treasury*, where was enshrined mystery for some of us in the round gemstone, fine, and flawless beauty in the foam that danced along the vessel's prow or fell creaming away in the wake; but for her there was only a sea of print.

The stars gently rocking above the masts gave most of us enough to compensate for hours of reading, and the moon's long serpent trail was a book of inexhaustible meanings. If these had failed, there would still have been the human histories, half-revealed and half-surmised, to be studied among the ship's company—histories more woeful and more sublime than Dante dreamed, more incredibly ridiculous than Dickens would have dared to intrust to paper. We found no time for thumbing reading books during that week of tossing together upon the bosom of mystery. But for the Learned Lady the ship was only a floating library. ♦ ♦ ♦

Lived by little, as the week went by, we learned enough of her short history—not, of course, from any words or revelations of her own to enable us to understand. She had spent her eighteen years almost entirely in the company and under the tutelage of her father, who was a professor of literature in an American university. The three months during which she had been at school there described as a waste of time because they had "interfered with her education." Her father's opinions, prejudices, knowledge and ignorances she had made entirely her own, so that not to her but to her parent was due all the credit for her great industry in learning and indifference to vulgar amusements. When one knew the secret, the result was less astonishing. Here was a professional educator who had concentrated all his time and energy and all that he knew upon the education of one very dear to him—his own daughter. We saw him at work with her as they tramped the deck together after dinner, and we knew that he regarded his daughter as his masterpiece. The standards and methods of his educational system were admirably illustrated by a chance remark of his which one of us overheard. On the evening of the last day before we made our port he said to her in a tone of gentle rebuke: "My dear! Do you realize that you have not read a line of Greek throughout this entire voyage?"

Some of us, when we remembered the Learned Lady's remarkable pertinacity and when we tried to count up the books we had seen her read, thought this remark of his went a little too far; but there were others who insisted that it dropped the key-stone into what would otherwise have been an imperfect arch. The Learned Lady will always be for us a flawless memory of a thing consummate in its kind, and we shall think of her whenever we read that sentence of Francis Bacon: "Books are among the best of things, well used; abused, among the worst."

O. S.

Fire in the Water

The moon was not yet awake, but the yellow stars had begun to peep over the green creeks that flowed into the Potowmack and emptied into the broad Bay; but despite the few young stars, the night was dark and cloudy. Our white bark floated over the dark

dipped into the moving body surrounding us.

Lifting the oars at the completion of each silent urge forward, we would leave deep holes of swirling green light spinning behind us. The illumination would last until we had made other pools of jade and then pass beyond our stern, fading away.

Natives of the Maryland shore beside the creek call this "fire in the water," and it seemed indeed as we waited the coming of the moon and further light from the sky that the yellow stars had cast their pollen into the creek—a light dust that blazed in the green waters.

The darkling waters licked the flat bottom boat that bore us onward, as the emerald pools passed out of sight and new ones flashed into view, when struck by our oars.

Several times as we lifted an ear a yellow beam would flash and flare on the blade like a dart from Sagittarius which crept over us to the center of the July constellations, shining in

fragments between the veils.

The dark waters were alive with phosphorescence and with little jelly fish like incandescent globes wired with platinum. When an ear was lifted over the river grass on which the little globules were sleeping, their lanterns would light up and scores of other torches would flash with yellow and green amazement.

At One of the Starting Points

We passed in our journey, in and about old Boston town, halls of the past where statesmen and soldier wrought out their portion according to his ideal, leaving the result firmly fixed in the fabric of national history.

We entered old mansions that still expressed much of the grandeur and dignity of their earlier day, that somehow spoke the mental processes of those splendid men and women who were wont to face problems of the utmost conclusions with the calmness that today marks the routine of a business office.

We followed the path of Paul Revere and his two companions when they raced to arouse the sleeping patriots to measures of defense.

We passed the home of Bronson and Louisa May Alcott, and Emerson, and Henry W. Longfellow, the last house once occupied by General Washington and his staff; we stood with reverent feet on the spot of the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Our hearts were now heavy and now exultant with the impress of it all; but today, having thought it over quietly, we find ourselves rejoicing with a deep, silent, comprehensive gratitude.

Gratitude for those stalwart characters who themselves had the great joy of helping to mold this great American nation; gratitude to know that we need not live in the past to march shoulder to shoulder with them, for behold, they live today! In every school boy's salute to the flag, in every oath of a "naturalized citizen" who recognizes the privileges and obligation of citizenship in the United States, in every forward-going step, cultural, political and industrial, they have their part.

In many lofty sentiment speaks again the voice of those who, in the hour of their country's infancy, prayed the God of Hosts for guidance in their grave and mighty projects.

"from hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist."

Here he watched year by year the bud unfold upon lime, chestnut and sycamore, heard the "windy clamour" of the daws, and the brawling of the little brook that ran through a "brambly wilderness" at the foot of

the Rectory garden, with its "creasy islets white with flowers." Here he observed the habits of the "careful robin," and later, when the summer woods "made a murmur in the land," or from the dry, dark wold the air blew cool: "on the oak-grass and the sword-grass and the bulrush in the pool," he stood entranced by the nightingale singing in the leafy dusk beyond the high evergreen hedges that stood about his home.

into the quiet of the Rectory garden, with its sloping lawn overshadowed by wych-elms, larch and sycamores, its banks of turf bordered by lilies and roses, hollyhocks and sunflowers, its plaited alleys and orchard where at dawn the apples would lie like golden globes in the dewy grass, no disagree-

A World University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE truth is, indeed, "marching

T!" The daily press announces

a proposal by the representatives

of sixty nations assembled in a world

conference on education in San Fran-

cisco for the establishment of a World

University. Wonderful proposal! Splen-

didi symbolical of the progress of for-

ward-looking men and women through-

toward the realization of the earth

toward the realization of Tennyson's

vision of "the Parliament of man, the

Federation of the world!" The World

University is proposed as a necessary

factor in bringing about the better de-

gree of understanding which shall lead

to ultimate peace among the peoples

of earth. Truly a vision worthy of

fine idealism of all progressive edu-

cators!

It is of interest to the Christian

metaphysician to analyze this move-

ment. He knows that there is but one

source of good, that is, God. Every

impulse which looks toward the bet-

terment of mankind emanates from

divine Love, which is infinite good.

"It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," declared

the Man of Nazareth, meaning thereby

that only that which comes from God,

the Father, is of any real value; that is,

quickeneth or improves mankind. That

he should follow immediately with

denial of the flesh adds emphasis to

his statement. In the light of this rea-

soning, it is evident that the impulse

which has resulted in the formation at

San Francisco of an international as-

sociation to promote, among other

worthy activities, a World University

to forward the cause of universal

peace, is positive proof that the leaven

of spiritual Truth is at work in human

consciousness. It exemplifies the in-

spiration of divine Love, which forever

cares for its own; and it may be made

a channel for the demonstration of the

true brotherhood of man.

Christian Scientists see in this move-

ment a fulfillment, in some degree, of

what Mrs. Eddy has said with respect

to the needs for spiritual education

"School-examinations," she declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 235), "are one-sided;

it is not so much academic education

as a moral and spiritual culture, which lifts one higher. The pure and uplift-

ing thoughts of the teacher, constantly

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1923

EDITORIALS

Discussion and speculation, in the newspapers and out, since the recent special senatorial election in Minnesota, have been indulged in with the evident desire to determine the causes and the possible effect of the unmistakable trend, throughout the entire middle west in the United States, toward the formation of new political lines.

The West Against the East

Nothing is more clearly indicated by the elections in the middle west since the presidential campaign of 1920 than the growth of sectional prejudice against what is generally assumed there to be the domination, in national politics, of the "capitalistic east." Observant students of industrial affairs in the agricultural states which comprise the so-called wheat belt incline to the opinion that the virtual control of transportation facilities, and more especially of the great transcontinental railroad lines, by eastern capitalists who are declared to be powerful in the councils of the two dominant political parties, and the continued disregard of the rights of western producers and consumers, has tended to ally the farmers and merchants of the disturbed western states in open warfare against abuses which they declare they can no longer endure.

But it might be enlightening, though possibly not exactly reassuring, to those analysts, were they to look below the surface in their search for what may be a deeper and more potent cause of dissatisfaction. The average farmer who is familiar with the industrial development of the newer states in the grain belt realizes that it is a matter of common knowledge that the railroads, instead of destroying or even hindering the prosperity of the middle west and far west, have contributed to and made possible the great development which has marked the years since 1880, or thereabouts. The Kansas farmer who, thirty years ago, hauled his corn twenty-five miles by wagon and sold it, if he could find a buyer, for ten cents a bushel, would not be the first to complain now because of the alleged injustices practiced by the railroads. The fact remains that in spite of admitted impositions which have made difficult the profitable marketing of crops, especially when prices were low, as they are at present, the people of the middle west have prospered, materially and in all other respects, proportionately with the development of the vast territory surrounding them.

There are indications that the development which too frequently is regarded as the least essential, though which marks, the world around, the real progress of every people—the spiritual, moral and intellectual development which has been attained by the masses in the western sections of the United States—has had more to do with inspiring a new sectionalism than the alleged impositions of which so much is heard. Let us see if the manner of this manifestation can be logically and correctly analyzed.

In all the states of the west, as well as quite generally in the states of the east, it was believed that in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enactment of the prohibition enforcement code there had been found the means of overcoming a great national evil. That conviction persists in the west, where the open, flagrant and contemptuous violation of the law by the people of the east is resented and denounced. This contempt for the law, coupled with the avowed purpose in some of the states of the east to bring about its repeal or a substantial modification of its provisions, has broadened the popular conviction in the west that the east is arrogant because it is rich, and lawless because of its depravity. The great majority of the people of the states west of the Mississippi are unresponsive to the demand for "light wines and beer." To them prohibition means prohibition, and they have little in common with those who, asserting their superiority, materially and intellectually, encourage and condone the continuing violation of the law.

It should not be forgotten that a great moral issue can divide the people of the United States, sectionally or otherwise, as surely as an economic or industrial issue. It has done so once. It is not impossible that it may do so again. It matters little, so far as the main issue is concerned, what may be the effect upon existing party organizations. Those who stand for the right and defend civic decency need not be the blind followers of any party. But it is apparent that the present possibility of restoring anything approaching solidarity in the ranks of the Republican Party lies in the adoption, in the states and nationally, of sound enforcement planks. The advocates of nullification, either by legislation or by violation, have fared poorly at the hands of the voters of the west. In Minnesota, where the results of the recent primaries and the election are being analyzed, the candidates of the Republican and the Farmer-Labor parties who showed even moderately "wet" tendencies were put out of the running by an overwhelming vote. The handwriting is on the wall, and its import is so clear that it may be understandably read by all who dare or care to read it aright.

In the soundly constructive program which the Governor of the Philippines is putting into effect, it is to be hoped there appears something to further forestation in the islands. It is a subject now almost adequately appreciated in the continental United States, but in the great Pacific archipelago, over which for a quarter of a century has flown the Stars and Stripes, it has received no more than a formal, even, indeed, an empty, attention. If replanting after cutting has become a matter of more important requirement on the mainland than in the isles, it is merely because the bad old other way has there gone so much farther. A

Forestation: A Filipino Opportunity

thoroughly ill beginning in that sort, however, has been made in the country of the Filipinos, where it is possible for an individual to clear a piece of forest and then abandon it in its rawness for a new location. So it is time a new leaf was turned over—and Leonard Wood has proved himself a very master in such turning.

More than 700 species of woods grown in the Philippines are of value, commercially and locally. Some are suited for structural purposes. Some provide gums, as those from which gutta-percha and rubber are made. Some yield nuts, spices, or oils. Resins, rattan, and sugar are among the products derived, while bamboo is grown so profusely as to be worth considering (quite apart from its multifarious local uses) as a material for paper pulp. Finally comes teak—that water-resisting, insect-repelling, polish-taking substitute for mahogany—which is found so abundantly that in controlling the supply there America would stand second to Great Britain in the world's output. And no wonder there is such variety in the insular woods, for those forests cover about the area, in the aggregate, of the State of Kentucky: some 40,000 square miles. And half as much more is in second-growth forest, in itself a rich store.

Something properly might be written as to the need of shipping to carry this timber wealth from Philippine ports to lands where ready markets wait its delayed coming, but that, after all, is another story. If the American Forestry Bureau should go no further than to spread a better understanding of the extent and value of the wonderful lumber resources of this Pacific group, it would be doing high service. If it could lend its influence to have the public lands in the archipelago so well surveyed as to head off those squatters who now appear responsible for indiscriminate cutting, and to encourage the expansion and systematization of forestation efforts, the results would reach on through generations.

THE governmental chaos in China, now at another and spectacular "high spot," differs only in degree, not kind, from those many "crises" which have preceded it through the last six years. The resignation of President Li Yuan-hung, following his dramatic flight from the capital to Tientsin, gives more of the picturesque to the news than usual, but the story is quite the same, after all, as those the world has grown accustomed to hear as cabinets have followed fast each on the heels of its predecessor.

The Occident needs to hold in mind that, in these days of the feudalized tuchun, a Chinese administration is not a Chinese government. Any Cabinet, at practically any time since 1917, has been the creation, and hence the creature, of this or that or the other provincial governor. The official family of Premier Chang Shao-seng, which resigned in June's opening days, was all but wholly the puppet of Tsao Kun, Governor of Chihli, in which Peking is situated. Before that the Cabinet was, to all intents, composed of appointees of General Wu Pei-fu, victor over Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, in the fighting of the spring of 1922. The Cabinet next to be formed (for though the resignations of the Chang ministry had not been accepted, so that it yet holds office, it must, of course, be reorganized or superseded as soon as may be), will, in its turn, be the tool of some man.

If Li's resignation means his elimination as a candidate in the soon-to-be-held presidential election, then Tsao Kun's victory at the polls may be taken for granted. This is to say: China's intensive individualism (to give it the kindest name) is to be continued for a time. Chang Tso-lin is, probably, not only conversant with all that is planned, but in approval of it; it is more than just suspected that there is some kind of understanding between him and Tsao Kun. Wu Pei-fu, who represents the more liberal elements of the land, might perhaps prevent this consummation of reactionary schemes, but General Wu stays at home, and since he has shown himself not at all the sort of Oriental Achilles to sulk in his tent, one can assume only that he believes the fit moment for him to act has not yet arrived.

So cabinets come and go, ministries form and dissolve, and all the weary while the real China, democratic but unwisely philosophical in the face of autocratic control, honest but unfortunately passive under dishonest rule, rests in the background. When will the Nation take its deserved place in the center of its stage?

UNDER the leadership of Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Spanish-American War fame, and inspired by humanity's crying need, thousands of Americans have enlisted in what promises to be a world-wide war against the use of narcotic drugs. It is a crusade which should fire the zeal of every person who is willing to stretch forth a hand to aid the unfortunate and the distressed. No form of human slavery is more dreadful than that which commits its victims to the insatiable appetite for the poisons which lurk in the seductive concoctions resorted to in the vain hope that in them will be found succor from worldly troubles, or, still more vainly, that they may prove to be a panacea for physical diseases.

It is not strange, therefore, that the organization which has been formed in the United States to conduct the campaign designed to stamp out the traffic in these noxious poisons has been named the Narcotic Education Association. The important fact has evidently been realized that in this, as in every other reform, success can be attained only through the education of the individual, and through the individual, the public, to a realization of the economic and moral waste incurred by harmful indulgence. The hope of the final success of the effort to outlaw the liquor traffic in the United States, and in the world as well, lies in the certainty that eventually an overwhelming number of the members of the great human family will awaken to a realization that pain

and suffering, poverty and remorse, and never happiness or prosperity, come from the imbibing of alcoholic liquors.

So, too, the hope of these courageous people who have set for themselves the task of bringing about world-wide co-operation in the effort to destroy the traffic in narcotics, must be in teaching the criminal folly of indulgence. Men and women will continue to seek pleasure in the forbidden things until they have learned that happiness does not lie along that path. The helpless addict soon realizes this, but he finds himself, as he believes, helpless in the grip of a tenacious habit. Until a better way is found, it will be necessary, by legislation or agreement, to outlaw the manufacture and sale of both liquors and the more potent narcotic poisons. The ignorant, the helpless, and the vicious, who persist in abasing themselves and contributing to their own delinquency, must be shielded from their own follies and vices until that day when there will be no temptation to indulgence.

The selfish desire to profit by the weakness of their fellows is the stubborn impulse behind the illegal traffic in narcotics, just as it is behind the tenacious activities of the rumrunners and bootleggers who are smuggling their terrible concoctions across the borders of the United States. These profiteers not only create a market for their wares, but stimulate it by inciting an appetite for the poisons which they vend. The regeneration of this degraded element of society is a task which even those who have set about to educate the victims of that traffic would be slow to undertake. To the manufacturers who aid this illegal trade, as well as to the no less guilty sellers of poisons, there must come a realization, through punishment legally inflicted, that they cannot forever continue to offend. The work of education and reform will be hastened appreciably by stopping the sources of the twin destructive poisons, whisky and the habit-forming drugs.

CANADIAN Cabinet ministers probably prefer to be left free to administer their departments, without having to concern themselves also with the enacting of new legislation by Parliament; but the public is encouraged to look for legislative palliatives every session. A kind of bill of fare is presented in the opening speech from the Throne. When the Governor-General of Canada, Baron Byng of Vimy, prorogued Parliament recently, on the eve of Dominion Day, he recounted some of the things that had been achieved in the session of five months. Trade treaties with France and Italy had received parliamentary approval. An act respecting banks and banking had been revised. An act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers had been placed on the statute books. Other legislation provided for the regulation of freight rates on lakes and rivers, for changes in the customs and excise laws, for an agreement between His Majesty and the United States of America the better to conserve the halibut fisheries of the northern Pacific Ocean, and for improvement of the administration of pensions and civil re-establishment, "to take every possible means of fulfilling just obligations toward the ex-service men and their dependents."

At the same time, a great deal of work is done during the session which does not directly show itself in acts of Parliament. During the recent session, special committees were engaged for several weeks on such questions as the improvement of the Civil Service Act, the redistribution of constituencies and the improvement of agricultural conditions, of which more will be heard next session. Between sessions the Dominion Prime Minister will be much occupied with the imperial meetings and the economic conference to be held in London next autumn. Every other minister will be fully engaged, too, with a multifarious round of duties. With a wealth of resources at the disposal of about 9,000,000 industrious people, Canada is a great country to administer.

The Dominion Parliament

What Is the Anti-Saloon League?

HAVING secured the indictment of the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, on charges apparently technical, the liquor interests of New York are endeavoring to induce the Legislature to investigate that organization. The merely flippant may urge that a New York Legislature rather invites investigation than appear as an investigator commanding unqualified respect. However that may be, the fact that it may undertake to delve into the affairs of the organization which has so successfully given political effect to the otherwise unorganized, though dominant, prohibition sentiment of the Nation cannot but awaken general interest.

Just what is this Anti-Saloon League? According to some of its critics it is a combination of the Ku Klux Klan, the Spanish Inquisition and a "smelling committee" composed of blue-nosed elders, Poll Prys and ancient spinsters. And yet the very people who dismiss its—supposed—personnel with the most contempt are loudest in their outcry over the effectiveness of its work.

Now, there are some curious, though not discreditable, facts about the Anti-Saloon League. Big and influential as it is, it has its headquarters in an Ohio hamlet, so small as not to find place in the New York World Almanac's list of incorporated towns in the United States. Indeed, Westerville, O., has a few less than 4000 people, but out of the league headquarters there go daily four tons of printed prohibition literature, and 3,000,000 letters by first-class postage annually. The printing plant is mammoth and modern; the offices are in little two-story frame buildings formerly used as residences. The contrast is typical. To arouse public sentiment is the league's chosen task, and nothing is too good for the printing presses and all that goes to make their work effective.

The original capital of the Anti-Saloon League was confined to the money which its founder, Dr. Howard H. Russell, was able to raise in 1893 by pawning his watch and mortgaging his life insurance. Its income for some years past has been in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 annually. It has no membership list at all, in the sense of keeping a roster of regularly enrolled members. Its dealings are not with individuals, but with churches, and in the main with the little churches of the smaller towns and villages. Upward of 60,000 churches now give their adherence and support to the league. They are its constituents and its members. How many million church members they represent can only be guessed at. But the pulpit of each of these churches is open to the league. The machinery of the churches is available for the circulation of the league's literature. The clergyman, or minister, is always thinking harmoniously with the league and advancing its ends through serious conviction. In view of these facts it is apparent that the power of the league amounts merely to the transmutation into political activity of the moral forces of America. An attack upon it is not an attack upon a merely political organization—it is an assault upon the fixed convictions and the devoted activities of the millions of Americans who support the evangelical churches of the land.

As its supporters are churchgoers, so its leaders and agents are churchmen. Though in bone and sinew it is the product of the Methodist Church, its origin, curiously enough, proceeded from a conversation between Archbishop Ireland—himself an earnest prohibitionist—and a Methodist clergyman on a railroad train. Started first at Oberlin College in 1893, it grew rapidly, and by 1906 every state in the Union was organized. Its state superintendents, while in almost every instance clergymen, so that the list of D. D.'s on the roster looks like the faculty roll of a divinity school, were nevertheless men of political acumen, with a talent for "mixing" and plenty of ordinary, common horse-sense. It was their job to understand the professional politician, and to make him understand them. Both of these things they accomplished—not wholly to the politician's unmixed pleasure.

For the politicians, particularly representatives in Congress and the state legislatures from rural districts, have no desire to put the united church sentiment against them in their districts. And that is precisely what happens to them if they run counter to the desires of the Anti-Saloon League. For it cannot be too strongly said that the league is the churches, and the churches constitute the league. Its agents, or superintendents, in every state doubtless are godly men, but they have learned the ways of politics. Like the evangelist who did not propose to let evil have all the good tunes, they do not propose to let evil have all the arguments that appeal to the practical politician. And early in the game the politicians, even if actuated by no higher moral motive, quickly learned that the influence of all the churches in a legislative district was more useful to them than the support of the handful of saloons at the county seat. It was recognition of that fact in the state capitals which enabled the league, before the coming of federal prohibition, to put prohibition into the constitutions or the statute books of a majority of the states, and, including the local option districts, brought a majority of the people of the United States under the operation of the dry laws.

There are those who hold that the league should have been content with adding to this triumph a state at a time, without attempting the more difficult job of enforcing national prohibition. But the answer is that the legally wet states invaded their dry neighbors with exactly the same methods of bootlegging and outlawry that today they employ to break down the national law. Enforcement must be nation-wide.

Finally, curiosity is aroused as to the source of the income, said to approximate \$2,500,000 annually, which the league disburses. Well, it is the best sort of a campaign fund that any organization can enjoy, being made up of the dimes and quarters of a myriad of small contributors. Last winter there was much ado because the Rockefellers had withdrawn their contributions to the New York league. It was probably the best thing that ever happened to the organization. The amount of the contribution, much less than was generally supposed, was speedily made good by a host of lesser benefactors, and the league was freed from obligation to a contributor whose gift was so large as to justify him in seeking to influence its policy. Perhaps the medical interest to which so much of the Rockefeller wealth is devoted, and which in the main is anti-prohibition, may have had something to do with this split. At any rate, it was a good thing for the league. A multitude of enthusiasts, contributing each a few cents, and following their money with their prayers and their work, is worth vastly more than the huge endowments of a millionaire.

The Anti-Saloon League worked almost exactly twenty-five years before constitutional prohibition became an accomplished fact. Some of its spokesmen say it will take ten years more to make enforcement effective, and perhaps as long again to carry prohibition to the rest of the world. However long it takes, the Anti-Saloon League intends to be in at the death of King Alcohol.

Editorial Notes

IT APPEARS from the announcement of the annual award that some boy who lives in the little town of Guilford Center, Vt., receives a prize of \$5, payable yearly from a perpetual fund. It is a reward probably much sought after by youngsters under fifteen, who alone can qualify as candidates. But it does not appear clearly whether the boy who wins the prize does so entirely on merit, or whether he is only the "best" boy in town. If the latter, and if the decision is arrived at by a process of elimination or comparison, the honor may be somewhat questionable. It is merit that really counts, though; for, say what you will, it requires some moral courage to be even the "best" boy in town.

World-Wide War on Drugs

THERE still exists, as evidenced by the holding of its thirty-sixth annual convention, which met this year in Cincinnati, the International Union of Journeyman Horseshoers. Optimism marked the deliberations, it is reported, because of the announcement, generally concurred in by the delegates, that the horse is "coming back" into industry in the cities. Many concerns, it was declared, are increasing the number of horses used in short-haul transportation. This information, taken in conjunction with the known great increase in the number of auto-trucks in use, indicates tremendous and widespread activity, and, as clearly, great general prosperity.

BOSTON's new air port, as an adjunct to the city's manufacturing and shipping industries, convincingly invites the extension to New England of the transcontinental air mail service. It is pointed out that the extension of existing routes is a logical one, from whatever point considered. With the increased efficiency in other means of communication, the business man, whether in the west or in the east, is inclined to regard the movement of important letter mail, even at the speed of the modern railway trains, as altogether too slow.